FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

session of French Committee of Permanence

AFFAIRS IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. The Cotton Market Unchanged-Improvement

In Breadstuffs. pates from Liverpool to October 16, London and

Paris to October 15.

The steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf yesterday at 121 o'clock, having made the passage in eleven days and two hours.

Among the passeagers are M'lle Parodi, the celebrated contatrice, accompanied by her brother Signor Parodi ; Joseph L. White, Esq., Agent of the Nicaragua Canal Company; Col. Wm. H. Maxwell, bearer of despatches; Rev. Dr. Potts, and Capt. Vanderbilt.

GREAT BRITAIM.

Further Prorogation of Parliament.

TURNDAY, Oct. 15.—This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty at the end of the last Session, the House of Lords was opened shortly before two o'clock, for the purpose of further proguing Parliament by Commission, in conformity with the announcement made in the Gazette some months ago.

As usual on such occasions, a number of well-dressed ladies were present, to behold the core.

As usual on such occasions, a number of wear-dressed ladies were present, to behold the cere-mony and gratify their curiosity by gazing on the House and its gorgeous decorations, and were ac-commodated with seals in the body of the House. All the seats in the Peers' seets, with the excepien of the two frent rows on either side, were covered with brown holland. The throne was un covered, and a bench placed in front of it for the

A few minutes before 2 o'clock, Mr. Shaw Lefere, the deputy clerk of Parliament, entered the touse, as did also Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. Mr. Aglionby, the member for of the Black Rod. Mr. Aglionby, the member for Cockermouth, was also in attendance before 2, and took his position below the bar.

The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor,

the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl Gran-ville. Upon the Commissioners taking their seats, Mr. Pulman was directed to summon the Com-mons to the bar, to hear the Royal Commission rend. After an absence of about a minute he reread. After an absence of about a minute he re-turned, accompanied by Mr. Ley, the assistant clerk of the House of Commons, Mr. Bellow, M. P., Mr. Aglionby, M. P., and several of the officers of House as representing the Commons of the

Mr. Lefevre then read the Royal Commission commanding and directing the Commissioners to
further prorogue Parliament from this day to
Thursday, the 14th day of November next.
After the reading of the Commission,
The Lord Chancellor said, that by direction of

The Lord Chancellor said, that by direction of the Majesty, and in virtue of the Commission now read, they did, in her Majesty's name, prorogue Thomas the 14th day of Nothe Parliament to Thursday, the 14th day of November next, to be then and there holden. The Commissioners thea withdrew and the pro ceedings terminated.

Exhibition of 1851.

The gigantic structure in Hyde Park, is fast assuming something like shade and form. The visior to Hyde Park may notice four rows of columns, extending several hundred feet, surmountable in the structure of the surmountable in the structure of the surmountable in the structure of the surmountable in the s od by iron girders. The space between the two center rows of the columns which meet his eye will form the central avenue of the building, which will be seventy-two feet in width. That between the columns upon the right and left of the avenue will be set apart for the exhibition of some o the productions which in a short time will be placed within the building. There will also be seen above the lower range of columns and girders which support the first gallery, a second tier of a precisely similar character, the flooring laid upon the lower range of columns and girders which will form the second story, or gallery, of the building. A third yet remains to be placed in order, before the building will have assumed its

proper altitude.

Turning from the longitudinal view of the building, a number of columns will be seen at right angles with the center ones; they will form the transept of the building, the length of which will be sept of the building, the length of which will be 408 feet, and the width the same as the central avenue. Three tiers of columns rising above each other will support the circular transept roof, the frame work of which will be supported by sixteer massive wooden ribs, which are now nearly com pleted, and many days will not clapse before they will be seen rising above the tops of the large eli trees, which will be covered by the spacious roof. The number of men employed on the ground is at present 480.

It will be remembered that the Lord Mayor of London gave a magnificent entertainment to Prince Albert at the Mansion House, in honor of the Great Exhibition, upon which occasion nearly the whole of the Mayors of the municipal towns in England were present.

National Reform Association-Aggregate Meeting, Oct. 15.

An aggregate meeting of the members and friends of the Association was held at 12'clock this day, in the large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Sir Joshua Walmesbury, M.P. in the Chair. Among those who were accommodated with seats on the platform, we observed Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P.; Henry Vincent, Esq.; J. P. Sewor, Esq.; Lord Dudley Stewart, W. J. Fox. Fox. 5.

Fox, Esq. &c.

For a considerable period of time before 12 o'clock, the hour advertised for commencing the proceedings, a great number of persons entered the room and secured good places, but the numbers were not so great and did not manifest the same engagements and interest as we have some same eagerness and interest as we have seen on previous meetings of the Association in the same

The Bishop of London and the Vicar of Islington.

A dispute has arisen between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the vicar of Islington, which is likely to terminate in proceedings before the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court. It appears that Mr. Wilson has taken very decided steps in arresting the progress of the movement made by the High Church party, and has, in a let-ter which he has published, called upon the Evan-gelical members of the Church to combine for the purpose of combating their pretensions. The Bishop of London, it seems, has in consequence been instituting strict inquiries as to the eccles astical management of Mr. Wilson's parish, an the result is that the Rev. gentleman has been served with a "monition" for not having daily prayers in his Church. It is stated that Mr. Wilson does not deem it advisable to adopt the sys-tem of daily prayers without a congregation, and that upon the subject the vicar and his diocesan me into conflict.

IRELAND. Representation of Longford.

The rumor gains ground that a vacancy in the representation is likely to be created by the appointment to a high office in the colonies of Major Blackall, one of the present members. A letter from Longford says the Liberals have been very basy during the week, and that they have resolved to support none but such as are staunch advocates of tenant right, and to oppose the government candidate, whoever he may be, in the event of his being hostile to the theories of the league. The electors, it is added, make no secret of their dalke to Mr. Hughes, the new Solicitor-General and have therefore pronounced against his claims.

State of Trade.

The weekly report of the Freeman states that The weekly report of the Freeman state the remarks made for several weeks past in reference to the symptoms of amelioration in the state of trade and commercial affairs are applicable to the week which has just closed. The duties paid, £20,380—a larger sum than was paid for a length-thed period. The tobacco duty was £5,158, and that ou tea £7,302.

The Queen's Colleges.

The Cork Examiner says: "there is a lay pro-test at present in course of signature in Cork, intended to support the representation of the minority of thirteen Bishops with respect to the above lastitutions." Meantime Dr. Delany, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, has left Cork for Maynouth on his way to Rome. It is understood that he and another Prelate form a deputation from the minority of thirteen Bishops to the Pope. The New Franchise Bill.

From the lists returned by the Clerks of Unions of persons qualified to vote under the Franchise ill, we can form some idea of the extent of the newly-created Irish constituency. The Northern Whig estimates the number of voters for Antrim to be about 10,000. The return for the city of Cork is 4,508, while the Examiner surmises that the County constituency will not fall far sh 29,000. The County of Mayo, which at the contested election could only muster 30 electors, will under the new law, have about 3,000 while the Leinster Express states the pronumber in the Queen's County as 4,000, and in

The Tennnt League.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, who is at present residing on his property at Newtown Anner, in Tipperary, has addressed a letter to the Sey, has addressed a letter to the of the Local Tenant-Right Ass. cretary of the Local renant-right Associa-tion, in answer to an invitation to attend the Cashel meeting. While he avows his readiness to support any equitable and well digested mea-sure which would secure to the tenant compen-sation for substantial improvements, Mr. Osborne thus plainly expresses his opinion of the Tenant-Right wision.

"As a cordial supporter of an improved tenant law," found-on the principles of even-handed justice, I dissent from a propriety of the principles of tenant law laid down and fixed by a one-sided conference suting in Dublin, because, defined by a one-sided conferencessiting in Dubin, because in my humble-judgment, the principles are unsound and the details impracticable; and not being prepared to suppor any measure which proposes to enforce any fixed standar for the payment of wages, or to regulate the prices of the necessaries of life by action Parliament, I must decline so operating with a League which seeks to obtain a legal sure iton; for forcing the letting of land by a compulsory valuation; nor do I wish to mislead the tenant farmers of Ire land by fostering the delusion that the 'inforesaid principles,' as defined by the 'conference in Dublin,' will ove obtain a legislative sanction."

Notwithstanding the approach of Winter, the ide of emigration still seems to flow on uninteraptedly. The Tipperary Free Press states that ruptedly. 54 carts laden with emigrants passed through Clonmel in one night during the week. On Fri-day 70 of the better class of farmers, from Limcrick and Clare, left for Liverpool, where they are to take shipping for America. The brig Irvine passengers, generally comfortable farmers and small traders; and another vessel, the Helen, is to sail from that port next week, with about the same number of passengers.

Review at Versailles.

The correspondent of the Daily News gives the fellowing description of the grand cavalry review on the 10th inst. at Versailles: 'It seemed today as if all Paris had emptied itself out to Versailles. Notwithstanding the exertions of the railway companies of both banks, the highway was thronged with carriages and horsemen, like the Clapham-road on a Derby-day. The weather, cloudy at first, cleared up, and the day was decidedly a successful one, as far as the brilliancy of the show and animation of the spectators were concerned. The President, having left the Elysée at nine, accompanied by the Minister of War, upon reaching Versailles, breakfasted with Lord Normanby, and soon afterward repaired, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, to the ground, where the maneuvers commenced, under the orders of General Changarnier, soon after eleven. Review at Versailles. where the maneuvers commenced, under the orders of General Changarnier, soon after eleven The President was dressed in his usual uniform of a General of the National Guard, with the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The members of the Committee of Permanence, and several representatives of the Cham-bers, took their places in another tribune; and the public were accommodated with seats in a similar structure of more extensive dimensions The carabineers and cuirassiers took up early their assigned positions, and the 6th and 9th dragoo the 7th lancers, the 2d and 7th dragoons, the and 8th hussars formed along the same line. The 15th light infantry, the 30th, 2nd, and 8th regiments of the line, the 7th battalion of foot chasseurs, proceded by their bands of music, arrived next, unde the command of General Neumayer. The troops formed four long lines, the first consisting of the infantry, the engiseers being on the right; the second line was formed by the carabineers and cuirassiors; the third by the dragoons and lancers; the fourth by the chasseurs and hussars. The President, accompanied by Changarnier and several generals and aides de-camp, on reaching the ground, cantered down the front of the line. The red crested helmets of the carabineers, the shining breastplates of the cuirassiers, the white pelisses of the hussars, and the flagged lances, varied well the appearance of the line. When the inspection was over. General Changarnier gave the word of the command of General Neumayer. The troops the appearance of the line. When the inspectic was over, General Changarnier gave the word a command for the maneuvers to begin. The i-fantry retired behind the farm of Satory, leaving room for the cavalry to execute evolutions and charges. Soon after twelve the day cleared up, and the sun shone out. In one of the charges two squadrons came somehow into collision, in consequence of which several horsemen were seen sprawling on the ground, but I believe that no serious accident occurred. At one the infantry put itself in mo-tion, with the companies of engineers in front, and four batteries of artillery in the rear. After passing by plateous before the lines of cavalry, it presently returned in columns by companies, filing off before the President of the Republic, who stood with his back to the tribune, facing General Changarnier. The cavalry having, after the filing off of the infantry, broken its line into squadrons, which formed an immense column, filed off in its turn at full trot before the President, whom the saluted with the saber, shouting 'Vive Napoléon! with great animation. The carabineers and lan cers cried 'Vive l'Empereur!' You may depen upon this fact, which is of the greatest importance. In the filing off of the cavalry, first came two regiments of carabineers, next two regiments of cai rasseurs, then the mounted artillery, the dragoons, lancers, chasseurs, and hussars. The ground being very heavy with the rains, the move route of the cavalry were rather slow, and their this fact, which is of the greatest importance ground being very least, which is also, and their ments of the cavairy were rather slow, and their horses were greatly distressed. At two the Pres-islent repaired to the camp, where a collation was prepared for the officers. On crossing the road of Satory he was received with enthusiasm by the crowd, who waved their hats and cried 'Vive Napoleon! 'Vive l'Empereur!' I press this fact upon your attention all the more as I was witness of it. I was astonished at the evident favor shown to the President, who was so lately pursued with cries of 'Vive la Répubilque!' while Changamier looked much chagrined and was received with great coldness. Louis Napoléon, on the contrary, looked radiant with satis-action, and was evidently highly gratified with the results of the day. Gen. Changarnier alighted the results of the day. Gen. Changarnier angued from horseback on the sward before the farm of Satory, where the President stopped, and where the baskets of refreshments were laid. These were distributed, as usual, to the masses ranged in order, and at the same time rations of bread, meat and wine were served to the soldiers. The day went off in the greatest tranquillity, notwith day went off in the greatest translandy, now asstanding the repetitions of those cries and those distributions of provisions which gave matter of offense to the Committee of Permanence. The President has gained the day. We shall see who will gain the morrow. I saw Gen. Changarnier, at 21, ride down the hill into Versailles, attended to the control of said avanchid Lase him look more at 2, fide down the mind of versions at the by his staff, and never did I see him look more crest-fallen. Not a cry of any sort greeted him, except now and then a smothered one of 'Vive I'Empereur,' uttered as if to spite him. Half an hour afterward I saw the President come down the same hill, and he was cheered with enthusi asm. Hats were taken off, and the only cries were 'Vive Napoléon,' Vive l'Empereur!' Had I read this in the Constitutional I should have placed little credit in the report, but I was on the

placed little credit in the report, our I was of the ground and witnessed these manifestations, and you may therefore receive them with implicit re-liance. Of course the Committee of Permanence will hold to morrow a most excited sitting: but I believe they will scarcely risk a decided course of action after the scene of to-day." The Committee of Permanence.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12.
The Committee of Permanence met to day and The Committee of Permanence met to-day and heard the reading of the process verbal drawn up by MM. Dupin, Bedeau, Odillon Barrot, Jules de Lasteyrie and Leon Faucher, which points out the features of the review disapproved by the Committee, and blames the Minister of War for not having taken more decided measures to prevent the repetition of unconstitutional cries. The report was adopted without deliberation, and will be presented to the Chamber on the first day of report was adopted without denocration, and was be presented to the Chamber on the first day of its meeting. Upon this ground a debate of a more or less irritating nature will open. One of the arguments used by the friends of the Elysée to day will no doubt be then repeated. Why, it is said, has General Changarnier, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, brought no official complaint of the infraction of discipline censured by the Permanent Committee? He has frequently pun-ished officers, and placed even Generals in arrest; why did he not on the same responsibility punish

the officer who shouted at the head of his squadron, "Vive l'Empereur!" Because he was not prepared to go one step further, and insure his own dismissal by sending the President to Vin-For the rest, complaints about breaches of discipline come with an ill grace from an officer who tore up the Minister of War's written orders

who tore up the arms to his own staff.

Other reports are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to believe that all the journals most impossible to believe that all the journals. are apeaking of the same occurrence. For in-stance, the Journal des Débats, in speaking of the proceedings of Friday, says: "The Commission met to-day, M. Dupin not be cally

"The Commission met to-day, M. Dupin in the r All the members who took part in the meeting of Tue last were present, as also MM Molé and Berryer. Commission heard the accounts of the review. It appe

On the other hand, the Constitutionnel de-

clares:

"We can assure our readers that no Minister was required by the Commission of the National Assembly to give explanations about the review. The Commission did not see in what passed at Sartory anything which called for the extraordinary and immediate convocation of the National

While the National reports that-

m." After a great deal of discussion the Committee adjourned to Saturday, and, on their reassembling on that day, the following vote of censure on Gen-eral d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, was agreed to, the Count Daru being the only member of the Committee who opposed it — The Committee considers it its duty to record in its proces evolut the disapprobation which it attaches to the facts which were reported to it at its sitting of yesterday, by the members of the Committee who were present at the review which took place on Thursday on the plain of Satory. It also disapproves of the acts of encouragement which produced these of the acts of encouragement which produced these manifestations, and the absence of all repression of the acts complained of, notwithstanding the warnings given to the Minister of War, and the promises made by him on that subject to the Com-mission, to the effect that he would enforce the observance of the rules of military service and main tain the discipline of the army. Nevertheless, the Committee, considering the general attitude of the troops, who only yielded, and that to a very limited extent, and by a spirit of obedience to the illegal encouragement and provocations of some of their leaders at the moment of the defiling, is of opinion that there is no occasion to convoke the Legislative Assembly at the present moment, and adjourns till the next meeting

The Bulletin de Paris of yesterday denies that Colonel Ney, aide-de-camp of the President of the Republic, encouraged the officers to shout "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive Napoleon!" on the contrary, he tried, but in vain, to prevent them.

Miscellaneous.

The Moniteur publishes a notice, communicated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Government has not received any report which gives the least probability to a statement in a London morning paper, that Admiral le Pre-dour, on quitting Buenos Ayres on the 21st of June, on board the Archimede, had saluted the Argentine flag with 21 guns, and that the Agen tine guardship had returned the salute with only

M. Dupin visited the President of the Republic at the Elysée on Saturday. He left Paris the the Nievre

Gen. du Chastel, one of the remains of the Im perial army, died at Saumur, a few days since, in the 78th year of his age.

Five Socialists, forming part of the Corps of Vo-races of Lyons, have been sentenced by Court-Martial to imprisonment for one year, and to be deprived of their civil rights during the same period. The Department of the Saone et Loire is infest

ed with bands of vagrants, who, provided with false certificates, impose on the credulity of the inhabitants. Six men, who had been arrested for exciting the

workmen of Livordun (Meurthe) to abandon their work, have been sentenced by the Court of Toul to various terms of imprisonment. The festival of St. Denis, the first Bishop of Paris, was celebrated on Sunday with great so-

lemnity in all the churches of the capital. The reported intention of a strong fraction of The reported intention of a strong fraction of the parliamentary majority to oppose the renewal of the President's powers has had some influence at the petite Bourse of the Passage de l'Opera, and the Fives closed this morning at 91 80, a fall of 20 centimes upon the closing price of yester-

The death of the Queen of the Belgians has removed one of the obstacles to the fusion of the two branches, but the barriers which remain to a reconciliation are far more formidable than could arise from a personal opposition

It is said that General Excelmans, Char of the Legion of Honor, is to be made Marshal of France. Some other promotions to the same rank are spoken of as probable in the course of next

month.

The representatives of French diplomacy abroad The representatives of French diplomacy around muster very strong at Paris just now. The Charge's d'Affaires at Frankfort, Munich, Carlsruhe, and Dresden, have just arrived.

The Commander of the Palace of the Elysée.

M. Thiboutot, is just dead. He was Captain of Gendarmerie at the time of the affair of Boulogne, and was taken prisoner with Louis Napoleon, who, on his election to the Presidency, took the first opportunity of promoting his companion in misfortune to a lucrative and honorable post in his

I have already stated that the Democratic par ty intend to abstain from voting in the approach ing election of the Nord. This course is now unanimously accepted and definitively settled by

unanimously accepted and definitively settied by that party throughout France, and will be observed at all the elections which take place before the general election of 1852.

We read in the Opinion Publique:—" Several journals in speaking of the excursion which M. Thiers has just made to Claremont in company with M. Casimir Périer, have seemed to give it an object and importance which we believe it never had. M. Thiers, who, at this moment, is at Paris, went to Claremont to receive a personal legacy left him by the will of Louis Philippe. Moreover he only passed Sunday there, as announced by the Morning Post. Finally, it was not from Paris but from Angin, where M Thiers had gone on private business, that he set out for the private of the Origans fam. the residence of the princes of the Orleans fam-

Colonel Juan Montero, side de camp of General

ernment.

The Nepaulese Ambassador, his brothers, and The Nepaniese Ambassador, his brothers, and suite, embarked on Tuesday on board the Growler at Marseilles, and were to leave the next morning at four o'clock for Alexandria. At Suez there will be a steamer of the East India Company to convey them to Bombay.

The Constitutionacisays: "It has been already that the last ways from La Plata gave a

stated that the last news from La Plata gave t stated that the last news from La France green hope of a satisfactory conclusion to our long-standing quarrel with Rosas. Several journals, taking as authentic a version of a treaty given by the Courrent des Etats Lus, remark that, if the French Government contents itself with the conditions contained in it, it will show itself easily dations contained in it, it will be version of the satisfied. We reply, that the version of the Courrier des Etats Unis is full of errors. Mr. Juo Lelong, whose testimony cannot be suspected, since he has always been the adversary of Rosas, since he has always been the adversary of Rosas, points out, in a recent letter to the journals, the greater number of these errors. As the treaty is not yet concluded, and is only officially known as a project, it may be understod that the Government cannot complete that rectification, but we persist in believing that the affair will terminate well."

The Moniteur Algerien states that the Cholera and completely ceased in the garrison of Algiers, but that it was raging with some violence at Aumale, where, since the 29d ult, there had been 74 cases and 35 deaths. It had also made its appearance. ance at Orleansville, Milianah, and Teni Had, but the cases had not been numerous. trial of the prisoners implicated in the consp st Oran still continued; the examination of the witnesses had not been completed; the proceed-ings offer nothing of striking interest.

BELGIUM. Death of the Queen.

The illness under which the late Queen labored had been of long duration, dating so far back as the birth of her last child, the Princess Charlotte: but to the intestinal complaint then engendered there had been superadded within the last two years a decided affection of the lungs and a tenthe subversion of his dynasty in France, produced that since her late visit to her parent in England that since her late visit to her parent in England her condition had gradually become worse. Sheer inability to undergo the fatigues of the journey slone prevented the Queen from being present at the deathbed ofher father.

Within the last formight before her death the symptoms of the complaint under which the late Queen suffered became more complicated, and of-ficial bulletins hourly appeared, announcing to the

anxious Belgian population the variations observable in the Royal patient's health. On the night of the ninth instant the Queen had a few hours rest, but at six o'clock on the morning of the 10th a cri-sis appeared, and her Majesty tell into a state of complete prostration. Shortly afterwards, how-ever, she rallied, and regained sufficient strength to converse with her confessor. Although ex-hausted to the last degree, she retained possession of her mental faculties, and at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, she received the communion and the extreme unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation, and although a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind preed so far as to enable her to console her de

At the moment of her Majesty's decease all the members of the Belgian royal family were as-sembled at the palace, where preparations were made to offer up the prizer des agonisants. The whole of the family of the late ex-king of the French, with the exception of the Duke de Mont. pensier, were also at Ostend on the occasion. As soon as the bulletin was issued, announcing the death of her majesty, the utmost grief was manifested by the people. All the places of business, shops, houses, &c., in the port were closed, and the bells of the churches were tolled throughout In the course of the afternoon the king the day accompanied by the Queen Amélie and the whole of the Orleans family, proceeded to the great church, where mass was performed for the repose

of the deceased queen.

The mortal remains of the Queen were placed in the chambre ardente on Friday night. The cure of the Church of Ostend, the Countess de Merode. Lady of Honor; the Countess Vilain, Dame de Palais; and the Countess d'Hulst, Lady of Hono to the Queen Marie Amelie, passed the night in prayer by the side of her Mujesty's remains. At seven in the morning a solemn mass was said in the chapel, the Queen Marie Amelie and the Princesses attending. At 9 o'clock mass was again said. His Majesty the King, the Duc de Brubant, the Count de Flandres, the Princess Charlotte, the Queen Marie Amelie, the Duchesse d'Orleans, the Prince de Joinville, the Princess Clementine, and the Duc d'Aumale were present. Most of the officers of State, and many of the no bility of the Kingdom, were also present.

The chapelle ardente, hastily prepared for the reception of the remains of the late Queen, is extremely simple. An apartment adjoining that in which her Majesty expired is hung with black draperies, on which the royal cypher is worked in silver. The couch on which the remains repose is placed in the middle of the chamber. Opassita placed in the middle of the chamber. Opposite to this is the altar, also covered in black. Wa tapers are placed round the couch and the apar ment. The remains of the Queen are clo the dress she wore in the early period of her illness. Her features bear the mark of great screnity; her hands are joined on her breast in the attitude of prayer. The operation of embalming

ty; ner names are joined on her oreast in the ac-titude of prayer. The operation of embalming will take place immediately.

The Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Princess Clementine, paid a visit to the Duede Nemours this morning, at the Hotel Fontaine. The features of the august widow of Louis Phil-ippe bear the traces of profound grief, but in her stiffing, and in her profets and firm walk courage attitude, and in her upright and firm walk, courage and calm resignation are displayed. A shorttime after the visit of the Queen Marie Amelie to the Duc de Nemours, the King came on foot. It is impossible to paint the expression on his features

impossible to paint the expression on his features caused by the terrible event which has stricken him in his dearcat affections.

The efficial notification of the death of her Majesty has been prepared with the usual formalities. The process verbal of the ceremony has been drawn up and signed at the Hotel Fountaine, by the proper authorities.

The Duchesse d'Orleans is to leave Ostend tomorrow, for England, if the weather is favorable.

morrow, for England, if the weather is favorable
The mortal remnins of the Queen will leave
Ostend for Lacken on Monday next, by railway
The body will be exposed for two days in a chapelle ardende within the church at that place.

Preparations were made for the interment of the royal remains in the church of St. Gudule, at Brussels; but the ministers, who waited on his Majesty to submit the description of the measures already taken, were informed that her Ma sire to be buried at Lacken, in the church she usu attended, and that it was intended that her will be worn for six months.

A letter from Ostend, dated Oct. 13, says: The A letter from Ostend, dated oct. 19, 84ys. The gloom which has hung over the town since the melancholy event took place is considerably increased by the weather, which is unusually boisterous and rainy. On Friday evening a special train arrived from Brussels with all the ministers. Yesterday, in their presence, the act of deces was formally drawn up. The mournful process of embalmment also took place, and the body of the universally-lamented Queen was exposed to view in a Charles are specific formally by the purpose of the process of the process of the process of the process of the purpose of the a Chapelle Ardente, arranged for the purpose a one of the rooms of the Palace, where a mass

more of the rooms of the Palace, where a mass was said at seven o'clock.

A few people only were admitted to see her, and the disappointment of the public was great, as it was expected that she would have lain in state for two or three days. There was no apparent change in her countenance, save that it was much diminished in size. She wore a white cachemire dress, with a cap and two crape ro settes on each side, while two diamond ring glittered on her fingers—last emblems of a perish glittered on her fingers—last emblems of a perishable vanity. The King will take his departure to morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, and at 11 the royal corpse will be conveyed to Lacken, to be deposited in a vault by the side of the young Prince who lies there. Later there will be a magnificent funeral service at Brussels, in the Church of St. Gudule. Yesterday evening his Majesty intimated his wish to the British Resident Chaplain that the prayers of himself and the congregation should be offered up agreeably to that impressive prayer in the Liturgy for "all conditions of men," adding that "he was indeed conditions of men, adding that "he was indeed most deeply distressed in mind." His Majesty attended divine service this morning in the beau tirul church we have the happiness to possess, ite overcome, especially during the Litany. It is the intention of the Duchess of Oricans to was the intention of the Duchess of Oricans to have attended also, but her departure was fixed for this afternoon, and she caused her regrets at heing unable to do so to be expressed to the Chaplain in the warmest and most feeling man-

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Latest from Friedrichstadt.

HAMBURG, Oct. 9.—Notwithstanding the state-ment of the Lithographic Reporter that a new at-tack is to be made on Friedrichstadt toward the end of the week, and that a battery has already been moved forward for that purpose, it does not appear to be the intention of General Willisen at present to resume offensive operations. Such, at least is the inference from the following order of the day published by the commander in-that

chief.

HEAD QUARTERS, RENDSBURG, Oct. 6, 1850.—

To the Army.—The days spent before Friedrichstadt have not been successful, but for our army
they were glorious. The assault on the 4th of a
position strong by nature, and fortified by art, was position strong by nature, and fortined by art, was a feat of arms unsurpassed in military annals. Every department of the service did its duty. Colonel Von der Tan conducted the whole undertaking with his accustomed ability, and in the spirit of daring enterprise. The first Jaeger corps maintained its ancient renown; the eleventh and fifteenth battalions have won a title to fame; the sixth battalion left two thirds of its officers on the battle ground. This battalion has well earned the right to inscribe "Friedrichstadt" on its banners. The artillery has distinguished itself as it always does. The most arduous tasks rendered doubly dis ficult by the worst weather have been undertaken with wisdom and executed with constancy. The pioneers have shrunk from no difficulty or danger. Only unconquerable obstacles could set bound

to such bravery. A second time, by daring and

distant enterprise, have we challenged the foe to meet us in an equal strife on the fair and open field, and a second time has he declined. We must, so it appears, have further patience. By relinquishing the attack, we have in nowise deterelinquishing the attack, we have in nowise deteriorsted our former position. Our loss, indeed, is grievous; but the army has gained a valuable self-consciousness in its own strength, through its constancy in an arduous and dangerous undertaking, like that against Friedrichstadt, even when this has not been accompanied with success. No one who has witnessed the conduct of our army during the past week will deny it every merit. In the name of the fatherland I thank every company which has taken part in this expedition for what it has done. The country expects the further services of its brave army. I await the delivery the regimental reports, that I may honor distin guished individual merit by promotion.

VON WILLISEN, Commander in Chief.

The attempt of the enemy's bombardiers to burn the vessel on the Tonningen shore did not succeed; the galliot took fire, but the flames were extinguished. The Schleswig Jacgers man on that occasion to bring down a round dozen of the Danish artillery.

From Schleswig we learn that the Danes pro

From Scaleswig we learn that the Pausy Scaleswig. The soldiers come off guard to work in the trenches, and leave the trenches to go on guard. The Castle of Gottorp is fortified, and guns are mounted on its walls. Along the road from Fredrichsberg to the Lollfuss a palisade bas been carried. The present strength of the Danish army is about 28 000. The Swedish Consul for the Duchy of Schleswig

The Swedish Consul for the Duchy of Scaleswig has protested to the Danish Government against its conduct in allowing the open City of Friedrichstadt to be bombarded and burnt, without previously sending away the Swedish Vice Consul and all claiming his protection, under a guard to a place of safety. In the treaty of commerce concluded between Sweden and Denmark in 1820, the Danish Government undertook to protect the commerce and navigation of the Swedes in Friedrichstadt, the Consul reminds the Government richstadt; the Consul reminds the Government that Sweden has remained neutral in this war, and during the negotiation of the Berlin treaty and London protocol, and complains that after such conduct the Swedish Vice-Consul at Friedrichstact should have been arrested.

The list of officers killed or wounded at Fried

richstadt is just published—the number is 39.

The two armies remained in statu quo on the 11th. The Danes were fortifying their positions

on every point. Friederichstadt is a heap of ruins; the inhabitants have removed to Hasam.

The short Danish official report of the attack of the 4th, published by the War Department in Copenhagen is as follows:

"FRIEDERICHSTADT, Oct. 5.—After the enemy

had cannonaded our works and the town itself t whole of yesterday, with unusual vigor, I received at 5½ in the afternoon the report that they were advancing in strong columns of attack. The outer line of defense, as well as the works lying behind, had already been occupied, and the garrison prepared to receive them. About 5½ the enemy opened their fire, and came on in four columns of from one and a quarter to two battalions each, by rom one and a quarter to two battalions each, by road on the Eyder Dyke, the Chaussee, a the Dyke of the Treene. The columns were sup-ported in the advance by a heavy fire from the batteries in our front from some guns laid behind the Holstein Eyder Dyke and from the cannon-boats on the river. The enemy made repeated attempts to take our lines by storm, but were re-pulsed each time with loss. Later in the evening they confined themselves to keeping up a heavy cannonade against our works, and about 11 o'clock at night withdrew to their former positions. According to the statement of a prisoner the enemy had a force of seven battalions under fire, that were led by General Willisen himself. The number of the control of the ber of the troops we had actually engaged did not exceed two battalions. "The attempt to storm the town lasted about

an hour. A captain and a lieutenant, both wound ed, and thirty subsiters officers and privates have been brought in prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded I cannot yet state. Helgeen."

To this may be added the report sent to Copen-hagen on the 6th, by the Commander in Chief in

Schleswig:
"The intelligence received last evening from Friedrichstadt is as glorious as satisfactory; it proves that this point can be very well held. With the most determined coolness the attempt of the enemy to storm the place was four times repulsed th at one time one of their flags was plant ed on a breastwork, and the conflict became hand The earthworks and the guns, notwithstanding

exception of the northwestern portion, partly fire and partly by the immense number of heavy

The spirit of our troops in Friederichstadt is excellent. The enemy have gained nothing, while the severe loss they have suffered in the defeated attempt at storming the place must certainly have a depressing effect on their troops.

"In proportion to the obstinacy of the conflict our own loss is small, amounting (besides the two officers, Lieutenants Vaupel and Wadskaer, killed to 120 subalters officers killed and wounded.

ed) to 120 subaltern officers killed and woun number the enemy have lost cannot be given, far more than 100 dead bodies having been picked up in front of the works, it must be very heavy. "Of our officers, Captain Von Schauman and

Lieutenant Voss are wounded

GERMANY. Hesse Cassel.

We have advices from Cassel of the 8th. All hope of a reconciliation of Elector and the nation has been abandoned. The further particulars which have transpired concerning the reception of the two deputations to Wilhelmsbad have powerfully contributed to this feeling; nothing could have been more peremptory, not to say insolent, than the language of the Elector to officers who have faithfully served him and his father. Col. Hillebrand was told on coming away that Haynau had orders to arrest any officer who hesitated to execute his orders. The judicial functions of the Auditoriat General are suspended; the Court, however, acts at present, not recognising the validity of the order. Preparatory to the execution of his written measures, Haynau has removed General Gerland from his post of commandant of Cassel. Lieut. Colonel Bardeleben holds it for the present; the order for suspending all the civil governors of districts has not yet appeared, but it is preparing. Henkel and Octtker, both deputies, and the former a member of the permanent committee, are held in confinement, and the newspaper offices are all in the hands of the military. The first act by which Haynau intends to try the reality of his new powers is to wrest from the burgher guard its arms.

Cassel, Oct 9.—Nearly all the officers here have resigned, those of the first infantry regiment, or Guards, to a man; so also those of the Haynau regiment, the Schutzen battalion, and the first Hussar regiment. Of the Elector's own Hussars

regiment, the Schutzen battalion, and the first Hussar regiment. Of the Elector's own Hussars only two have tendered their resignations; of the Rifle battalions and the Artilery, all but one. The number of officers who resigned or petitioned for

number of officers who resigned or petitioned for their dismissal is 200; among them is a Colonol Bardeleben, Haynau's new commandant. Letters from Frankfort of the 11th inst. in the Kolner Zeitung.state that the two Austrian corps in Bohemia and Vorarlberg were advancing upon the frontiers, to carry out the intervention in Elec-toral Hesse, when they received counter-orders, and fell back into their old positions. Count Thun, the Austrian Agent at Frankfort, received this news on the afternoon of the 10th, when the this news on the afternoon of the 10th, when the Frankfort Council had just resolved to call in the intervention of Austria and Bavaria in Hesse. It is stated that Lord Palmerston's protest induced the Cabinet of Vienna to abandon the thought of an armed interventien.

The Frankfort Council (says the correspondent

of the Kolver Keitung) was by no means edified by this backward move on the part of Austria, and much less so by the news that the negotiations at Rumpenheim may possibly lead to a change in the Government of Hesse.

AUSTRIA

Advices dated Frankfort, 10th inst. says: "According to the Ober-Post Amts Zeitung, important intelligence was received here yesterday, according to which, in obedience to a decree of the Assembly of the Diet, two strong Austrian divis ions have been ordered to advance, to act as auxiliary troops of the Diet on the frontier of the Electorate of Hesse. The first division will advance from Bohemia through Bavaria, by Hof and Bamberg, under the command of Lieut Field Marshal Parrat. The second division from the the Varariberg, under the order of Archduke Leo-

old." The Reischs Zeilung gives a terrific picture of the catastrophe, at the place of pilgrimage, called Hergett, on the Weis, near Purgstal. At one of the public houses the pilgrims (of whom 8,000 were assembled at Hergott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking fish, the oven were assembled at Hergott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking fish, the over took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, and were fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single individual. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye was in the place, and we are assured by an eye witness that the fearful catastrophe at Leopoldwitness that the fearful catastropie at neopole-stadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this awful calamity. Scarcely half the pil-grims were saved, and those who have arrived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burned to a cinder

PRUSSIA.

It was a night never to be forgotten.

Berlis, Oct. 10.—The telegraphic advices re-ceived from Cassel to-day again lead to the con-clusion that it will be impossible longer to pre-serve the peace. Gen. Haynau has dissolved the Military Auditorial Courts. Octther remains in prison. Henkel is arrested. It has been resolved prison. Henkel is arrested. It has been resolved to deprive the Burbger Guard of their arms by force, if necessary; and finally, the deputations which had been sent to Wilhelmsbad by the corps of officers and the High Court of Appeal have re-turned with an uniavorable reply. In such a state of things it is utterly impossible to suppose any or things it is uterly impossible to suppose any other solution than one of force. The danger is extreme. The latest advices show that the population are yet inclined to peace, but the next step on the part of Haynau and his superiors will be followed apparently by a general rising, in which a great part of the Army will side with the people.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The Minister for Forcign Afficial accompanying the follows of Princes.

fairs has communicated to the College of Princes a memorial respecting the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

A letter from Berlin states that Gen. Radowitz has virtually dissolved the parliamentary union, and that Prussia will not interfere at Hesse Cassel. sel, but wait the result of an arbitral tribunal of two or mere German powers, according to the fundamental law so deslared, whether the people of Hesse Cassel are justified or not in their re-sistance to the Elector. The Vienna papers au-nounce that Austria, Wurtemburg, Bavaria and Saxony have concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Prussia. This may not be true; but it is not impossibe that this may lead to an alliance, not against Prussia individually, but against all who may assail the allied courts. The different Austrian corps in Bohemia, in the Voralberg, and elsewhere, are prepared for com ing events

HANOVER.

HANOVER.

The recall of M. Detmold from the Frankfort Assembly, its probable motive and possible results, have given rise to considerable speculation, which has been greatly increased by the peculiar position in which our Government is placed. Hanover has been willing to favor the game of Austrian despotism so long as it was safe, but as a crisis seems approaching, the Government is naturally anxious to guard against the obvious dangers of opposition to its powerful neighbor Prussia. Prussia.

ROME, Oct. 4.—Cardinals Wiseman, Cezensa, Peni, and Roberti, went in procession, on the af-ternoon of the 3d, to the Vatican, and afterward to the palace of Cardinal Macchi, Dean of the Sacred College, to compliment him. In the evening the Private Chamberlain of His Holiness present-ed each of the new Cardinals, according to cus-tom, with the hat, the mark of their dignity.

tom, with the hat, the mark of their dignity.

Cardinal Wiseman was expected to leave Rome for London at the end of October. The criminals who were to have been executed on the 5th bad been reprieved, and efforts were being made to save those condemned as accomplices in the attempted assassination of Colonel Nardoni. The Pope's departure for Castel Gandolfo was delayed. A financial edict had appeared, announcing that notes to the amount of \$464,210 had been depos-ited, and would be burnt on the 7th current. Two

French Regiments were on the point of leaving for Africa. A Government notification on the 3d announced the reopening of St. Luke's Academy. The Giornale de Roma of the 1st publishes two decrees of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, signed by Cardinal Lambruschini, the first of which declares that, owing to the virtues of the venerable. clares that, owing to the virtues of the venerable servent of God, Maria Anna de Paredes, having been proved, as well as two miracles attributed to her, her beatification may be proceeded with.— The other decree declares that the virtues of the venerable servant of God, Sister Angela Maria Astorch, having been proved, the discussion on the existence of the three miracles attributed to her may be commenced.

Letters from Rome state that the mission of M.

Pinelli was confined to the filling of the sees of the

two archbishops lately dismissed.

The conferences of the British consular agent, Mr. Freeborn, with the authorities of the Quirinal, have become much more frequent of late, and a degree of apparent, although one cannot venture to say real, harmony exists between him and the Papal Government, which is the more remarkable

since the formal announcement in many English and French papers of the immediate cessation of his official functions. The chief questions which have lately required Mr. Freeborn's attendance at the Secretary of State's office are the protract-cd imprisonment of the Ionian, Pasquale Napoleone, accused of freemasonry—the delay in the trial of Mr. Henry Cavendish, who has been con-fined in the Castle of St. Angelo for eight months upon a charge of swindling and forgery—and the arbitrary expulsion of an English sculptor, Mr. Hely, from the Papal States. As to Mr. Caven-dish, it appears that the delay in his trial proceeded in a great degree from his own demand for in ed in a great degree from his own demand for in-quiry as to certain particulars only to be verified in England; but the tribunal is to resume his case immediately, and a prompt solution to that affair also has been promised by Monsignor Santucci.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—The Risorgimento contradicts the statement that Gen. Lahitte had sent a note to M. Ferdinand Barrot, disapproving the measures of the Sardinian Government with

the measures of the Sardinian Government with regard to the Bishops of Turin and Cagliari. The Divisional Council of Alessandria has ap-proved, almost unanimously, the report on the confiscation of ecclesiastical property. The Italian loan proposed by the Austrian Gov-ernment for the Lombard-Venetian kingdom has turned out a complete failure. Only 600,000 lire have been subscribed, and Rothschild has re-

mained completely aloof from it; while he has, on the contrary, taken the Piedmontese loan on advantageous terms. NAPLES.

The Governments of Naples, Tuscany and Piedmont are actively pressing the claims of their respective subjects for losses sustained during the revolutionary troubles, the principle having now been acknowledged on all hands. The King is forming a great camp. The State trials have been resumed. The American squadron is daily ex-pected in the bay. Neapolitan Fives, 100.

TUSCANY.

The Tuscan Monitore publishes a circular, dated the 2d inst. addressed by Sig. Baldasseroni, President of the Council of Ministers at Florence, to the Prefects of the State. The President of the Council, after stating that the Grand Duke was aware of the political importance of the decrees of the 21st and 22d of September at the time he affixed his signature to them, but was equally alive to the necessity of obviating the actual dangers arising from peculiar circumstances, which do not for the present allow of the revival of the Constitution, which his Highness had promised to maintain, proceeds to say that the Gererment thought it a more dignified course to approximate the contract of the prise the country at once of this temporary impossibility, than to go on from day to day with exceptional measures, which ericited malevolent recriminations from some and ill-timed and unreasonable solicitations from others, who would not make allowance for the present condition of the countries.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—It is stated publicly, as an absolute fact, that Gen Serrano, exasperated at the treatment which he received at the Palace on the 4th of this month, wrote a letter yesterday to Gen. Narvaez, in which he declared that, having presented himself at the levee contrary to his previous intention, and solely through deference to the advice of Gen. Narvaez, and on the assurance that he would be well received, he would regard the conduct of Gen. Narvaez as a snare for him, unless the General should resign, or unless he. the conduct of the General should resign, or unless he, Serrano, should be appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry, which place had been promised to him, and of which he was assured his appearance at Court was the necessary preliminary. The